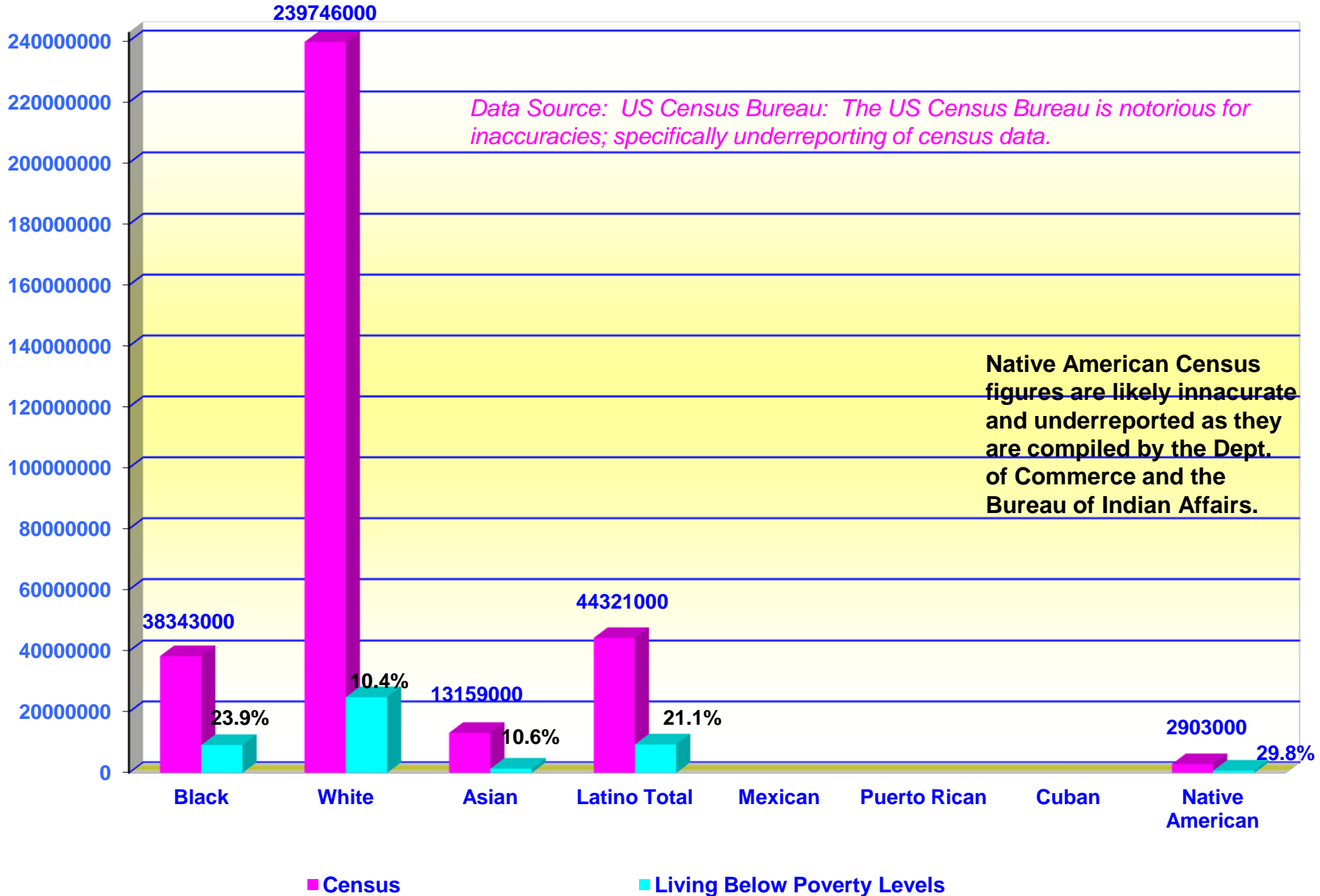


RACIAL DISPARITY

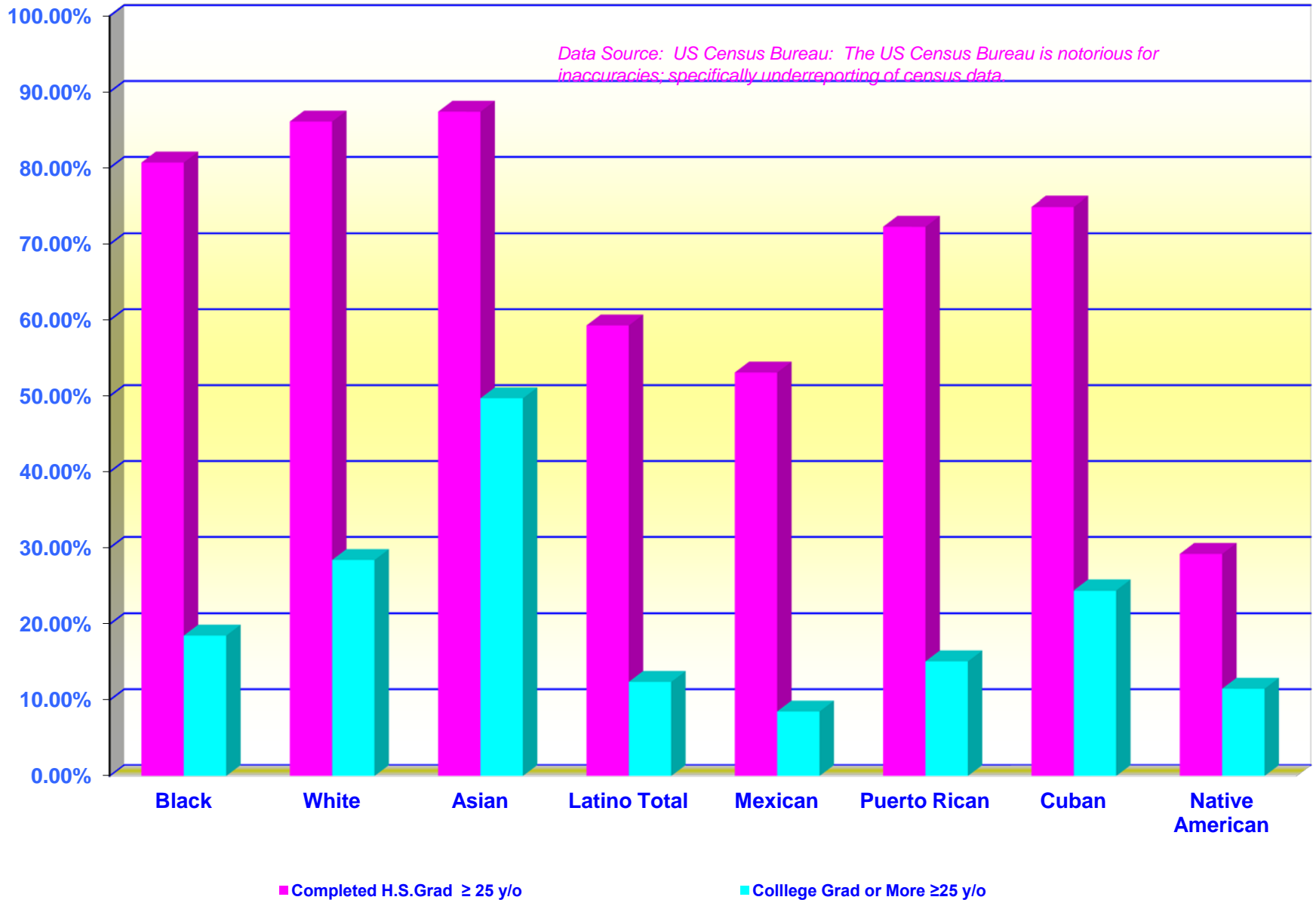
Jasenn Zaejian, Ph.D.

September 9, 2009

US Population Compared to Population of Individuals Living Below Poverty Levels – 2006

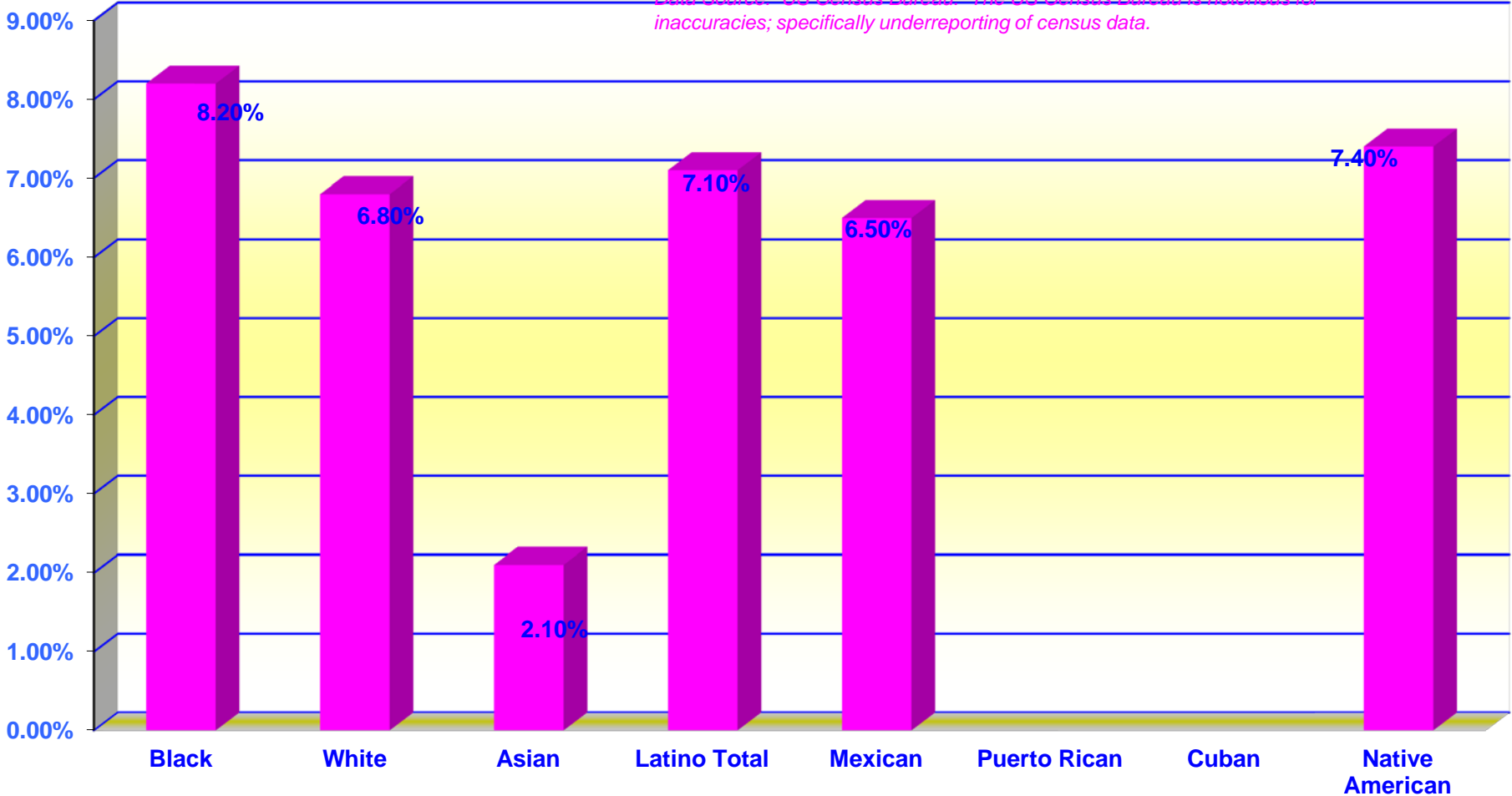


Educational Attainment - 2006 Census



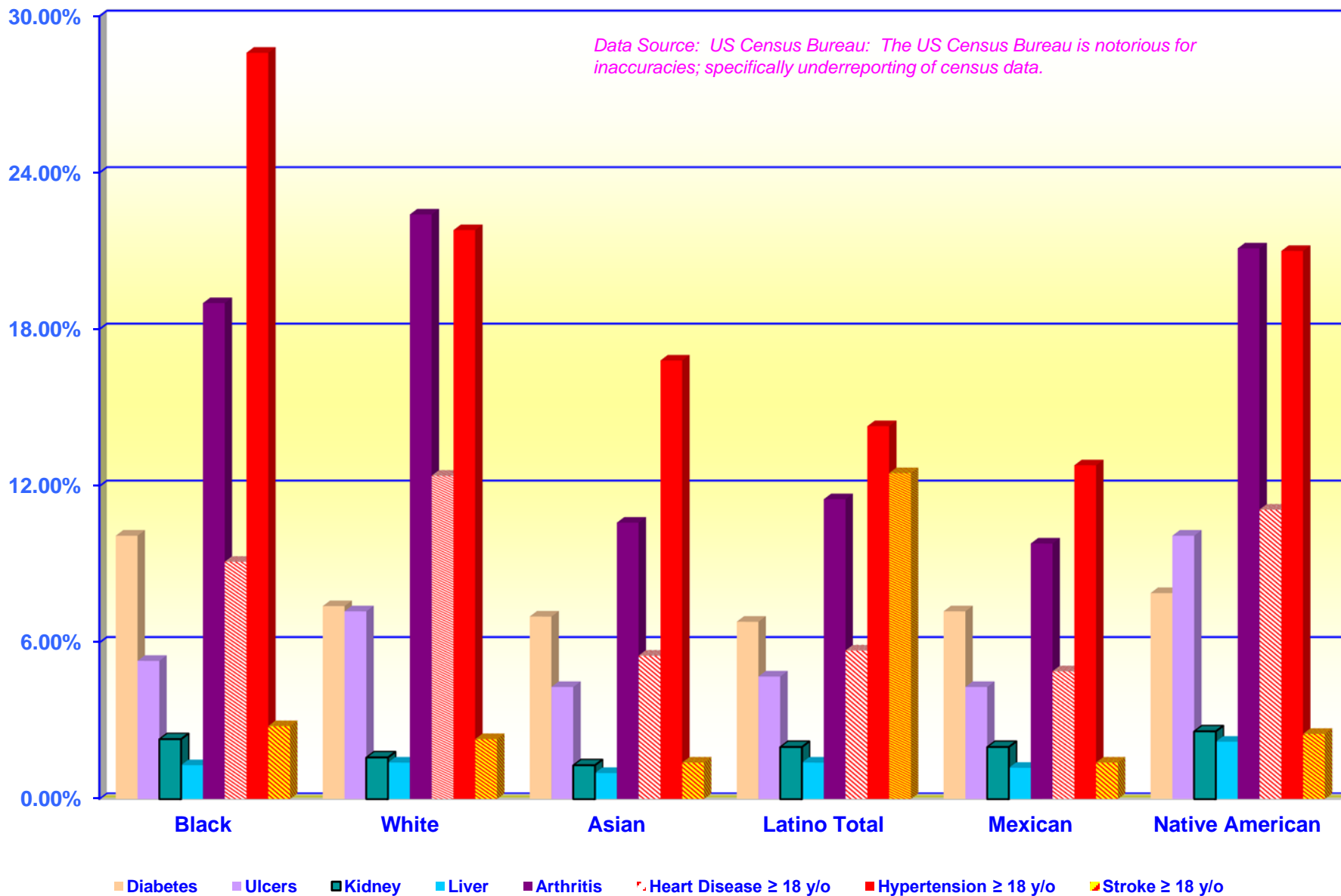
Learning Disability - 2005 Census

Data Source: US Census Bureau: The US Census Bureau is notorious for inaccuracies; specifically underreporting of census data.

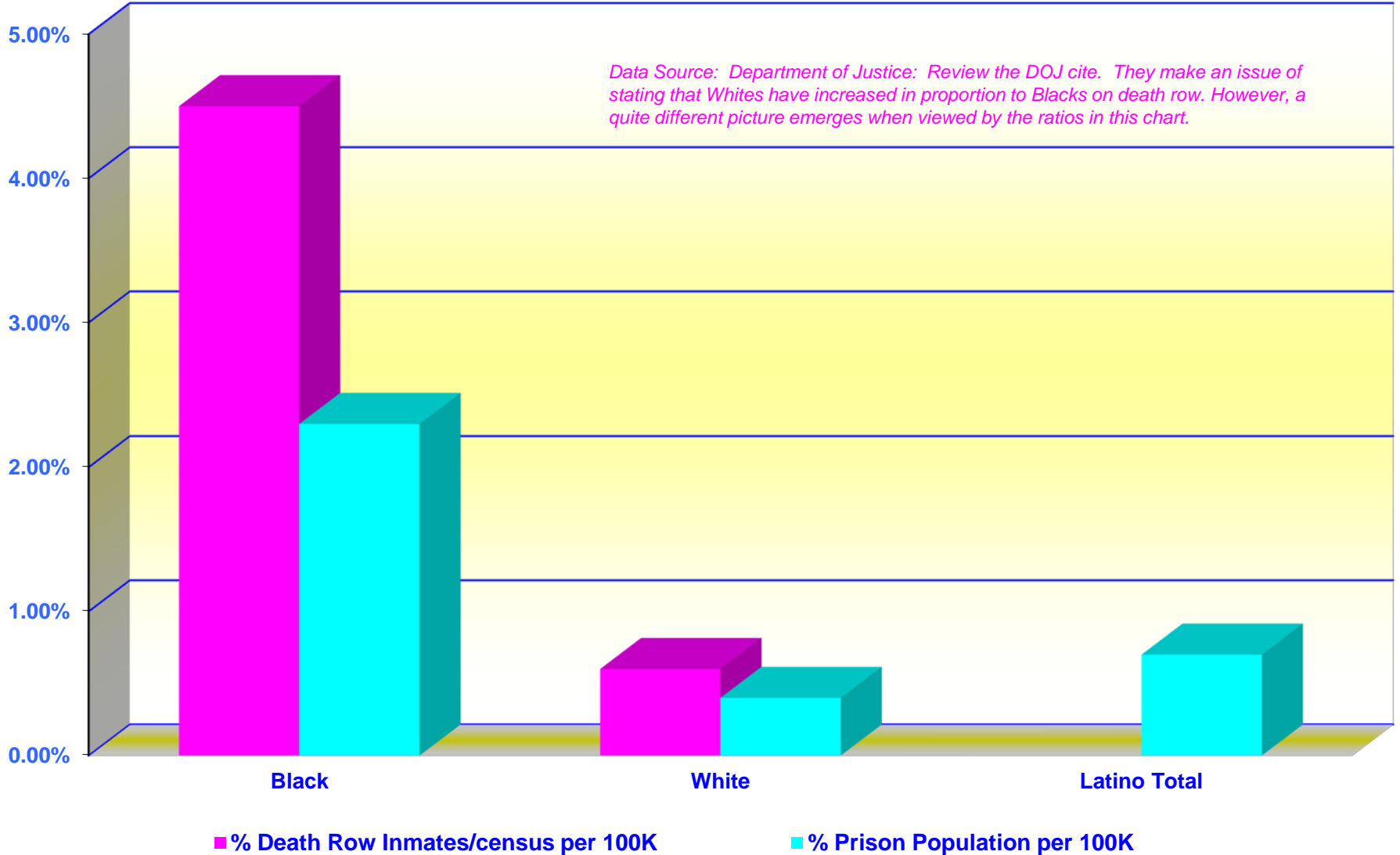


■ Learning Dis 3-17 y/o (2005)

Disease - 2005 Census



Prison, The American Embarrassment: A reflection of the most oppressive, de-humanizing, unscientific and racist policies of any US institution, with the exception of State "Mental" Hospitals



Is Race a Valid Construct? (Atkinson, C.1; Sue & Sue C.1))

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=j7Rm1OXCGb4>

- ❑ Race: “A group of people, animals, or plants, connected by common descent or origin.” (O.E.D.,2008)
- ❑ Biological definition: “...a race, or subspecies, is an inbreeding, geographically isolated population that differs in distinguishable physical traits from other members of the species.” (Atkinson, p.6).
- ❑ “...anatomically modern humans evolved in Africa 200,000 years ago; the early evolutionary process resulted in great diversity within this African population.” (Ibid.)
- ❑ About 100,000 years ago, small groups of humans, unrepresentative of that diversity, began migrating...” to the north and east. (Ibid.). Members of these groups often shared similar physical characteristics that came to be predominant in various regions of the world...” (Ibid.) “...we have geographical regions of human variability” (Fish, 2002 in Atkinson.). “SOME social scientists have chosen to label (these variability's) as racial differences.” (Ibid.)
- ❑ “However,” these migrating groups “carried with them genetic variability and defied the construct of race based on genetic ancestry and unique human characteristics.”(Ibid.)
- ❑ Can scientists agree how many races there are? Emphatically no! (they postulate between 3-200). Could one say, then that the construct of race is a fiction or myth whose meaning is distorted by some groups for their own purposes?
- ❑ There is “lack of empirical justification for racial categorization...” (Ibid.)
- ❑ “Most anthropologists had rejected the concept of race by the 1960's, pointing out that all humans belong to a single genus and species, Homo sapiens.” (Ibid.) Race and Science:
<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=g2dmql2KQpE&feature=related>
- ❑ As we proceed in the course think about ways this dubious construct of race has been used, throughout US history (and the world) to dominate, control, manipulate, extort, malign, terrorize and destroy people who either looked different, dressed different, spoke different, ate different foods, performed different rituals and acted different than the mainstream?
- ❑ Does the US government contribute to this issue of characterizing a myth as a fact? Do politicians?

To pursue this concept that the human species has no biologically defined races, read Fish, J.M.(Ed.)(2001) *Race and intelligence: Separating science from myth.* Mahwah, N.J., L. Erlbaum Assoc.

Is Race a Valid Construct? (Atkinson, C.1; Sue & Sue C.1))

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- ❑ Lets take a look at some of the more recent history: William Shockley, a nobel laureate in physics attempted to argue that African Americans were inferior. Lets watch Shockley in action debating psychiatrist Dr. Welsing in the 1970's: <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=sAszZr3SkEs>
- ❑ How would you characterize Shockley? Dr. Francis Welsing and the fiction of the white majority: <http://www.whoistheoriginalman.com/dr-frances-cress-welsing--fear-of-genetic-annihilation.html>
- ❑ In 1994, Charles Murray of the American Enterprise Institute and Richard Herrnstein, a Harvard psychologist published The Bell Curve. This book became the source of a serious controversy among psychologists and mental health professionals Lets take a moment and read an investigative journalism article about the Bell curve:
<http://www.hartford-hwp.com/archives/45/019.html>
- ❑ American Renaissance Magazine is a conservative white culture magazine. Here is one of the psychologists they are proud to present at a recent lecture. To use the poorly conceived construct of IQ as defining ethnic differences is subtle racism at its best:
http://www.dailymotion.com/video/x8h0sq_race-and-iq-part-1_tech
- ❑ Does the US government contribute to this issue of characterizing a myth as a fact? Do politicians? Let's watch famous linguist and scholar Noam Chomsky on America and racism:
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5Yed2NILWgY>
- ❑ (To pursue this concept that the human species has no biologically defined races, read Fish, J.M.(Ed.)(2001) *Race and intelligence: Separating science from myth*. Mahwah, N.J., L. Erlbaum Assoc.)

ETHNICITY AND CULTURE

SOME QUESTIONS

- ❑ What is the rationale for continuing to use the construct of race to define superficial differences?
 - Do we need to break down human being-ness into sub classifications at all?
- ❑ Can the construct of race be considered a socio-political delusion, reified in the public eye by certain forces or agendas?
 - ❑ What are the consequences of continuing to reify the construct?
- ❑ What are some acceptable replacements for the term “race?”
- ❑ Ethnicity:
 1. “shared physical and cultural characteristics”;
 2. “a large group whose members internalize and share a heritage...and commitment to unique social characteristics, cultural symbol and behavior patterns that are not understood by outsiders.
 3. “groups set apart from others because of their national origin or distinctive cultural patterns.” (Atkinson, 2004)
- ❑ Culture
 - “consists of patterns, explicit and implicit, for behavior acquired and transmitted by symbols, constituting the distinctive achievement of human groups,” etc., etc. (Kroeber & Kluckhohn, 1952 in Atkinson p. 10). A viable definition of culture: is a process of shared beliefs, symbols and artifacts, values, similar ways of being or existing within an identifiable community.